De Vere's Shakespeare Sonnet Ciphers - The BIG REVEAL

Edward de Vere was Shakespeare

1 My Quick Introduction to the Shakespeare Authorship Debate & the Cipher Lesson slideshow.

1a Doubts about Shaksper of Stratford. 1b I became an Oxfordian. J Thomas Looney's detective work.

1c Growing evidence. The portrait inscription. De Vere's Lord High Chamberlain duties. Dr John Dee.

1d **Cipher Lesson - slideshow with voiceover.** The Absent Lover. The poet is heartbroken and invites his reader to find his name in cipher. (Stratford Shaksper was 9 yrs old in 1573)

2 The Tennis Court Argument of 1579 between Edward de Vere and Sir Philip Sidney.

2a Known facts from Wikipedia. 2b Reasons for Resentment. (Stratford Shaksper was 15 yrs old in 1579)

2c **Love Compared to a Tennis Play - slideshow with voiceover.** De Vere uses his ciphers to hide information in this sonnet, as he did in other early poems and in 1601 when writing his 154 sonnets.

3 **Sonnet 122 - slideshow with voiceover.** (Relates to events of 1571 when Shaksper was 7)
Documented facts are shown to be hidden in an extremely organised fashion within the sonnet.

Absolute Proof

4 **An optional extra. Tennis Play Two slideshow with voiceover.**
A demonstration of how complex De Vere's hidden messages often are.

Another 5 minutes

5 **Another optional extra. Sonnet 14 - slideshow with voiceover.**
Another demonstration of how complex De Vere's hidden messages often are.

Another 6 minutes

www.payhip/SonnetCipherMan

YouTube search "Sonnet 122: Shakespeare made clear"

www.folgerpedia/The Elizabethan Court Day by Day 1571

www.youtube.com/@SonnetCipherMan

De Vere's chosen psuedonym - VVilliam Shakespeare - It is actually an allonym allied to Shaksper's name.

Gamatria = 20+20 17 letters = Code 1740

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De Vere's Sonnet Ciphers

De Vere was Shakespeare

Sonnet 122 Proves it.

By Ray Vyse

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Sonnet 122 - Edward De Vere was ‘Shakespeare’.

TThy guift, thy tables, are within my braine
Full characterd with lasting memory,
Which shall aboue that idle rancke remaine
Beyond all date euen to eternity.
Or at the least, so long as braine and heart
Haue facultie by nature to subsist,
Til each to raz'd obliuion yeeld his part
Of thee, thy record neuer can be mist:
That poore retention could not so much hold,
Nor need I tallie thy deare loue to skore,
Therefore to giue them from me was I bold,
To trust those tables that receaue thee more,
To keepe an adiunckt to remember thee,
Were to import forgetfulnesse in mee.

You might like to look at a Youtube video to hear the sonnet beautifully read and analysed in a traditional way.
Search ‘Sonnet 122’ in Youtube and then click on ‘Shakespeare for Actors’.

This review suggests that Shakespeare wrote the Sonnet to the Fair Youth in 1604. The ‘tables’ were given to the poet as a present and upon hearing that the poet has given them to someone else, the Fair Youth is displeased.

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Notice the words ‘tables’, ‘tallie’ and ‘skore’. They refer to an ornate notebook/table/tablet. It could be used to note down the score at a sporting event.
In the 21st Century we still have,‘League Tables.’

Notice also the theme of, ‘memory’.

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The work I have done since November 2023 in de-ciphering messages hidden in the sonnets has depended on having access to the original text with original spellings.
Thanks are due to Wikisource.org and the Folger Shakespeare Library (online).
I also wish to thank Folgerpedia for sharing ‘The Elizabethan Court Day by Day--1571’.
This invaluable document is the source of the information used in this display.

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Therefore to giue them from me was I bold,
To trust those tables that receaue thee more,
To keepe an adiunckt to remember thee,
Were to import forgetfulnesse in mee.

I remember your gift of a notepad,
I do happen to have a good memory,
Better than ordinary folk.
I have a lasting memory,
Hopefully it will last until I die.

I remember people dying.
I’m not able to forget your deeds.

(A sarcastic compliment about her love.)
Perhaps I was hasty, to give the tables away.
Other people’s writing may not be ‘trust’worthy.
(Volta) Perhaps some written records would
have helped me record the truth.

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Notes
1) De Vere was known for his truth telling.
2) He was very conscious of nobility, titles and social status, from royalty down.
3) Printing was a growing industry and there was a need for censorship. De Vere's ciphers were intended to avoid censorship. Only 13 copies of the original 1609 sonnets exist.

This is what I can prove -
1) Edward De Vere was 'Shakespeare'.
2) Sonnet 122 is addressed to Elisabeth Tudor.
3) It is a sarcastic apology for giving away a gift.
4) The gift was for organising a 3 day tournament.
5) It took place at Whitehall in May 1571.
6) May 1st (Tilt), 2nd (Tourney), 6th (Barriers).
7) The gift was a score table/notepad with diamond.

Sonnet 122 - De Vere's Sonnet Ciphers.

THy guift, thy tables, are within my braine	ELISABETH	REGINA
Full characterd with lasting memory,	ELISABETH ↑	REGINA
Which shall aboue that idle rancke remaine	ELISABETH	REGINA ↑
Beyond all date euen to eternity.	ELISABETH ↑	REGINA ↓
Or at the least, so long as braine and heart	ELISABETH	REGINA
Haue faculties by nature to subsist,	ELISABETH	REGINA ↓
Til each to raz'd obliuion yeeld his part	ELISABETH	REGINA ↓
Of thee, thy record neuer can be mist:	ELISABETH ↑	REGINA ↓
That poore retention could not so much hold,	ELISABETH ↑	REGINA ↓
Nor need I tallie thy deare loue to skore,	ELISABETH ↓	REGINA ↓
Therefore to giue them from me was I bold,	ELISABETH	REGINA ↑
To trust those tables that receaue thee more,	ELISABETH ↑	REGINA ↕
To keepe an adiunckt to remember thee,	ELISABETH ↑	REGINA ↑
Were to import forgetfulnesse in mee.	ELISABETH ↑	REGINA ↑

'Elisabeth' and 'Regina' in anagram, -which as you see, can be spread out.

-Elisabeth takes a 'b' from line 1.

-Regina takes a 'g' from line 2.

-Elisabeth 'sh' in line 3. Regina 'g' in 5.

Unusually, all these 'Reginas' take the 'g' highlighted in line 11.

De Vere's ciphers are what we might call an anagram, though one that is not confined within one word. The letters he uses are there in plain sight. They are often in one line but some are taken from one or more neighbouring lines.

Letters can be re-used in other words.

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Which shall aboue that idle rancke remaine	ELISABETH	REGINA ↑
Beyond all date euen to eternity.	ELISABETH ↑	REGINA ↓
Or at the least, so long as braine and heart	ELISABETH	REGINA
Haue faculties by nature to subsist,	ELISABETH	REGINA ↓
Til each to raz'd obliuion yeeld his part	ELISABETH	REGINA ↓
Of thee, thy record neuer can be mist:	ELISABETH ↑	REGINA ↓
That poore retention could not so much hold,	ELISABETH ↑	REGINA ↓
Nor need I tallie thy deare loue to skore,	ELISABETH ↓	REGINA ↓
Therefore to giue them from me was I bold,	ELISABETH	REGINA ↑
To trust those tables that receaue thee more,	ELISABETH ↑	REGINA ↕
To keepe an adiunckt to remember thee,	ELISABETH ↑	REGINA ↑
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These 'spread out' anagrams carry hidden messages and names. I have more explanation elsewhere but let me show you the sort of hidden information he provides.

'Elisabeth Regina' in or around every line, tells us that the poem addresses Queen Elisabeth Tudor. For me, repetition shows intent. Sceptics may point to the use of a single 'g' multiple times as reason to disbelieve. Let's remember that De Vere has given himself a lot of constraints in creating a poem.

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Sonnet 122 - Whitehall

TThy guift, thy tables, are within my braine	WHITEHALL↓	Here, an ‘l’ is taken from line 2.
Full characterd with lasting memory,	WHITEHALL↑	... a ‘h’ is borrowed from line 1.
Which shall aboue that idle rancke remaine	WHITEHALL	(‘W’ creates a problem. One ‘w’)
Beyond all date euen to eternity.	WHITEHALL↑	(in line 3 is used multiple times.)
Or at the least, so long as braine and heart	WHITEHALL↑	( )
Haue faculties by nature to subsist,	WHITEHALL↑	( )
Til each to raz'd obliuion yeeld his part	WHITEHALL↑	( )
Of thee, thy record neuer can be mist:	WHITEHALL↑	( )
That poore retention could not so much hold,	WHITEHALL↑	( )
Nor need I tallie thy deare loue to skore,	WHITEHALL↑	( )
Therefore to giue them from me was I bold,	WHITEHALL↑	... an ‘l’ is borrowed from line 10
To trust those tables that receaue thee more,	WHITEHALL↑	... ‘w’, ‘i’, and ‘l’ are used from 11
To keepe an adiunckt to remember thee,	WHITEHALL↕	... ‘l’,’h’ from line 12, ‘l’, from 14
Were to import forgetfulnesse in mee.	WHITEHALL↑	... 4 letters borrowed from above.

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Sonnet 122 - Whitehall

TThy guift, thy tables, are within my braine	WHITEHALL ↓	Here, an ‘l’ is taken from line 2.
Full characterd with lasting memory,	WHITEHALL ↑	... a ‘h’ is borrowed from line 1.
Which shall aboue that idle rancke remaine	WHITEHALL	(‘W’ creates a problem. One ‘w’)
Beyond all date euen to eternity.	WHITEHALL ↑	(in line 3 is used multiple times.)
Or at the least, so long as braine and heart	WHITEHALL ↑	( )
Haue faculties by nature to subsist,	WHITEHALL ↑	( )
Til each to raz'd obliuion yeeld his part	WHITEHALL ↑	( )
Of thee, thy record neuer can be mist:	WHITEHALL ↑	( )
That poore retention could not so much hold,	WHITEHALL ↑	( )
Nor need I tallie thy deare loue to skore,	WHITEHALL ↑	( )
Therefore to giue them from me was I bold,	WHITEHALL ↑	... an ‘l’ is borrowed from line 10
To trust those tables that receaue thee more,	WHITEHALL ↑	... ‘w’, ‘i’, and ‘l’ are used from 11
To keepe an adiunckt to remember thee,	WHITEHALL ↕	... ‘l’,’h’ from line 12, ‘l’, from 14
Were to import forgetfulnesse in mee.	WHITEHALL ↑	... 4 letters borrowed from above.

A note to explain some of what De Vere does with spellings. In his ciphers he spells ‘Elisabeth’ most often with an ‘s’, ‘Henrie’ with ‘ie’ and Devereus in the medieval French way (No ‘x’.)

Again I have to say that repetition shows intent. Whitehall was the venue of a tilt tournament in May 1571. De Vere has gone to great lengths to show this information.
(Official censors were looking for ciphers that followed rules. The time taken to spot these repeated messages may have saved the books or there may have been enough suspicion to get his books burned. Surviving copies appear to have come from the library shelves of the nobility, many of them related to De Vere. The 13 surviving copies are all in very good condition. There is no evidence of a wide readership until later publications, long after De Vere’s death.)

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Extracts from (https://folgerpedia.folger.edu/mediawiki/media/images_pedia_folgerpedia_mw/8/8b/ECDbD_1571.pdf) "The Elizabethan Court Day by Day 1571.

May 1,Tues Tournament, first day: Tilt. 'Six courses apiece, and who so doth best of the Defendants in those six courses shall have for his prize a chain of gold'. Four Challengers v 27 Defendants. Earl of Oxford: the Red Knight; Charles Howard: the White Knight; Sir Henry Lee: the Green Knight; Christopher Hatton: the Black Knight.
Also May 1: French Ambassador at Whitehall for audience, and tournament.

May 2,Wed Tournament, second day: Tourney on horseback.
'Two blows at the passage and ten at the joining. All grips, shocks and foul plays forbidden. And who so doth best of the Defendants at that feat shall have a diamond'.

May 6, Sun Tournament, third day: Barriers. 'Three pushes with the short pike, and ten blows with the sword with open gauntlet: no Barriers to be laid hand upon, nor any weapon to be taken hold of. And he of the Defendants that doth best thereat shall have a ruby'. The prizes given by the Queen to the Defendants :-

Tilt:	Tourney:	Barriers:
Henry Grey: a chain of gold.	Lord Henry Seymour: a ring with a diamond.	Thomas Cecil: a ring with a ruby.

'And although there were no prizes to be given to the Challengers by the Proclamation, yet the Queen's Majesty did give of her gracious favour':-

Earl of Oxford: a tablet with a diamond.	Charles Howard: a chain of gold.
Sir Henry Lee: a ring full of diamonds.	Christopher Hatton: a chain with a bell at it.

The judges were the Earls of Worcester and Sussex, the Lord Admiral, and Sir Henry Sidney.

I consulted this document as I began looking for ciphers. I read through reports of visiting foreign ambassadors, extracts from court correspondence and gossip about many things, including the queen's planned marriage to The Duke of Anjou.
What became clear was the importance of all the information I have underlined in the extracts above.

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Sonnet 122 - Tournament Participants

TThy guift, thy tables, are within my braine	Whitehall↓	Elisabeth	Regina	HENRIE	GREY
Full characterd with lasting memory,	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↑	Regina	LORD	HENRY	SEYMORE
Which shall aboue that idle rancke remaine	Whitehall	Elisabeth	Regina↑	THOMAS	CECIL
Beyond all date euen to eternity.	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↑	Regina↓	EDWARD↑	DEVERE
Or at the least, so long as braine and heart	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth	Regina
Haue facultie by nature to subsist,	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth	Regina↑
Til each to raz'd obliuion yeeld his part	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth	Regina↑
Of thee, thy record neuer can be mist:	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↑	Regina↑
That poore retention could not so much hold,	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↕	Regina↓
Nor need I tallie thy deare loue to skore,	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↓	Regina↓
Therefore to giue them from me was I bold,	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth	Regina↑
To trust those tables that receaue thee more,	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↑	Regina↕
To keepe an adiunckt to remember thee,	Whitehall↕	Elisabeth↑	Regina↓
Were to import forgetfulnesse in mee.	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↑	Regina↑

Shown here are the more interesting names of participants in the 3 days of the tournament. Their ciphers are highlighted while Whitehall, Elisabeth, Regina are not. These names are De Vere's priority and their ciphers are each in one line, except 'Edward' taking the 'w' from the line above.

Amazingly these names are the tournament winners in the 'Elizabethan Court Day by Day' document.

Henry Grey, winner Day 1, cipher in line 1. Lord Henry Seymore, winner Day 2, cipher in line 2.

Thomas Cecil, winner Day 3, cipher in line 3.

Sonnet 122 - Tournament Participants

TThy guift, thy tables, are within my braine	Whitehall↓	Elisabeth	Regina	HENRIE	GREY
Full characterd with lasting memory,	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↑	Regina	LORD	HENRY	SEYMORE
Which shall aboue that idle rancke remaine	Whitehall	Elisabeth	Regina↑	THOMAS	CECIL
Beyond all date euen to eternity.	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↑	Regina↓	EDWARD↑	DEVERE
Or at the least, so long as braine and heart	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth	Regina
Haue facultie by nature to subsist,	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth	Regina↑
Til each to raz'd obliuion yeeld his part	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth	Regina↑
Of thee, thy record neuer can be mist:	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↑	Regina↑	SIR	HENRY	SIDNEY
That poore retention could not so much hold,	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↕	Regina↓	CHRISTOPHER	HATTON
Nor need I tallie thy deare loue to skore,	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↓	Regina↓	SIR	HENRY	LEE
Therefore to giue them from me was I bold,	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth	Regina↑	CHARLES↓	HOWARD
To trust those tables that receaue thee more,	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↑	Regina↕
To keepe an adiunckt to remember thee,	Whitehall↕	Elisabeth↑	Regina↓
Were to import forgetfulnesse in mee.	Whitehall↑	Elisabeth↑	Regina↑

More names of participants were found in lines 8,9,10 &11. Again, their ciphers are each in one line, except Charles taking a ‘c’, from the line below. From the Court document you will see that Edward De Vere was an organiser referred to as a ‘Challenger’ and so were Christopher Hatton, Sir Henry Lee and Charles Howard. De Vere’s skill in positioning these ciphers within his sonnet is truly amazing.

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Sonnet 122 - Tournament Participants

		Event	
HENRIE GREY	TILT	Day 1
LORD HENRY SEYMORE	TOURNEY	2
THOMAS CECIL	BARRIERS ↑	3
EDWARD ↑ DEVERE	Red	
SIR HENRY SIDNEY		
CHRISTOPHER HATTON	Black ↕	
SIR HENRY LEE	Green ↓	
CHARLES ↓ HOWARD	White	

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Therefore to giue them from me was I bold,
To trust those tables that receaue thee more,
To keepe an adiunckt to remember thee,
Were to import forgetfulnesse in mee.

These ciphers are not highlighted.

I have removed the ciphers not highlighted to make room for more finds. Henry Grey was the Tilt Champion on Day 1 of the tournament, 1st May 1571. Lord Henry Seymore was the Tourney Champion on Day 2. Thomas Cecil was Barriers Champion on Day 3. Edward De Vere was an organiser and was the Red Knight, dressed in ceremonial armour, trimmed with red velvet. Christopher Hatton was another organiser and was the Black Knight, he and his horse dressed in spectacular costume with black feathers. Sir Henry Lee and Charles Howard were organisers dressed as the Green Knight and the White Knight.

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Sonnet 122 - Tournament Judges.

				Event	
TThy guift, thy tables, are within my braine	HENRIE	GREY		TILT	Day 1
Full characterd with lasting memory,	LORD	HENRY	SEYMORE	TOURNEY	2
Which shall aboue that idle rancke remaine	THOMAS	CECIL		BARRIERS ↑	3
Beyond all date euen to eternity.	EDWARD ↑	DEVERE		Red	
Or at the least, so long as braine and heart	SOMERSET				
Haue faculltie by nature to subsist,	RADCLIFFE ↓				
Til each to raz'd obliuion yeeld his part	LORD	ADMIRAL	BARON	HOWARD	
Of thee, thy record neuer can be mist:	SIR	HENRY	SIDNEY		
That poore retention could not so much hold,	CHRISTOPHER	HATTON		Black ↕	
Nor need I tallie thy deare loue to skore,	SIR	HENRY	LEE	Green ↓	
Therefore to giue them from me was I bold,	CHARLES ↓	HOWARD		White	
To trust those tables that receaue thee more,					
To keepe an adiunckt to remember thee,					
Were to import forgetfulnesse in mee.					

I was aware of the lack of ciphers in lines 5,6 & 7 so looked for more names. What I found was that Sir Henry Sidney in line 8 was a judge and the names of the other three judges are in the empty lines. ‘Somerset,’ in line 5 refers to Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester. ‘Radcliffe’, is the name of the Earl of Sussex. ‘Lord Admiral, Baron Howard,’ has his whole title in cipher in line 7.
De Vere, once again, shows his trait of acknowledging and respecting the rank and titles of the nobility.

Sonnet 122 - Prizes.

		Event		Prize	
THy guift, thy tables, are within my braine	HENRY GREY	TILT	Day 1	CHAIN	Gold↓
Full characterd with lasting memory,	LORD HENRY SEYMORE	TOURNEY	2	RING	Diamond↓
Which shall aboue that idle rancke remaine	THOMAS CECIL	BARRIERS	3	RING↑	Ruby↓
Beyond all date euen to eternity.	EDWARD↑ DEVERE	Red		TABLET	Diamond↑
Or at the least, so long as braine and heart	SOMERSET				
Haue facultie by nature to subsist,	RADCLIFFE↓				
Til each to raz'd obliuion yeeld his part	LORD ADMIRAL↓ BARON HOWARD↑				
Of thee, thy record neuer can be mist:	SIR HENRY SIDNEY				
That poore retention could not so much hold,	CHRISTOPHER HATTON	Black↕		CHAIN	Bell↑
Nor need I tallie thy deare loue to skore,	SIR HENRY LEE	Green↓		RING↓	Diamonds↑
Therefore to giue them from me was I bold,	CHARLES↓ HOWARD	White		CHAIN↕	Gold
To trust those tables that receaue thee more,					
To keepe an adiunckt to remember thee,					
Were to import forgetfulnesse in mee.					

Still more amazing finds are shown. Henry Grey was presented with a gold chain. Lord Henry Seymore was given a ring with a diamond. Thomas Cecil won a ring with a ruby. The four knights were presented with gifts and yes, Queen Elisabeth presented Edward De Vere with an ornate tablet with a diamond. Christopher Hatton was given a chain with a bell and Charles Howard was awarded a gold chain. Sir Henry Lee was given a ring with diamonds. By recalling all these facts, 30 years later, De Vere proves that he had a good memory. (The words marked on white are ciphers that I have not been able to highlight.)

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Sonnet 122 Memories that will last, “even to eternity”. Line 4

Memories

Thy guift, thy tables, are within my braine
Full characterd with lasting memory,
Which shall aboue that idle rancke remaine
Beyond all date euen to eternity.
Or at the least, so long as braine and heart
Haue facultie by nature to subsist,
Til each to raz'd obliuion yeeld his part
Of thee, thy record neuer can be mist:
That poore retention could not so much hold,
Nor need I tallie thy deare loue to skore,
Therefore to giue them from me was I bold,
To trust those tables that receaue thee more,
To keepe an adiunckt to remember thee,
Were to import forgetfulnesse in mee.

Love rivals - The Queen’s favourites around 1571.

ROBERT ↑ DUDLEY
THOMAS ↑ HENEAGE SIR WALTER ↑ RALEIGH
CHRISTOPHER ↓ HATTON

‘Traitors’ were executed in 1601.

CHARLES DANVERS Beheaded
ROBERT DEVEREUS ↓ Beheaded ↑
CHRISTOPHER BLOUNT ↑ Beheaded ↑
SIR GELLI ↓ MEYRICK ↕ Hanged ↓
SIR HENRIE CUFFE ↓ Hanged ↑

Yet another theme is that of unforgettable memories. Close to ‘heart’ in line 5 De Vere has put ciphers of 4 names that were his love rivals when he was close to the queen in 1571. Robert Dudley, Thomas Heneage, Sir Walter Raleigh and Christopher Hatton (The Black Knight). Sad memories are in cipher following, ‘to raz’d oblivion’ in line 7. Queen Elisabeth had agreed to these five executions following the Essex Rebellion and the treason trials of 1601. Charles Danvers, Robert Devereus and Christopher Blount were beheaded. Sir Gelli Meyrick and Sir Henry Cuffe were hung, drawn and quartered.

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ANNE VAVASOUR ↕

One last cipher. De Vere gave the tablet to his mistress, Lady in Waiting, Anne Vavasour in 1580/81. 5 letters of ‘Vavasour’ are found in, ‘deare love to score’.

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Extracts from (https://folgerpedia.folger.edu/mediawiki/media/images_pedia_folgerpedia_mw/8/8b/ECDbD_1571.pdf)
"The Elizabethan Court Day by Day 1571.

May 1,Tues Tournament, first day: Tilt. 'Six courses apiece, and who so doth best of the Defendants in those six courses shall have for his prize a chain of gold'. Four Challengers v 27 Defendants. Earl of Oxford; the Red Knight; Charles Howard; the White Knight; Sir Henry Lee; the Green Knight; Christopher Hatton; the Black Knight.
Also May 1: French Ambassador at Whitehall for audience, and tournament.

May 2,Wed Tournament, second day: Tourney on horseback.
'Two blows at the passage and ten at the joining. All grips, shocks and foul plays forbidden. And who so doth best of the Defendants at that feat shall have a diamond'.

May 6, Sun Tournament, third day: Barriers. 'Three pushes with the short pike, and ten blows with the sword with open gauntlet: no Barriers to be laid hand upon, nor any weapon to be taken hold of. And he of the Defendants that doth best thereat shall have a ruby'. The prizes given by the Queen to the Defendants :-

Tilt:
Henry Grey: a chain of gold.

Tourney:
Lord Henry Seymour: a ring with a diamond.

Barriers:
Thomas Cecil: a ring with a ruby.

'And although there were no prizes to be given to the Challengers by the Proclamation, yet the Queen's Majesty did give of her gracious favour':-

Earl of Oxford: a tablet with a diamond.
Sir Henry Lee: a ring full of diamonds.
Charles Howard: a chain of gold.
Christopher Hatton: a chain with a bell at it.

The judges were the Earls of Worcester and Sussex, the Lord Admiral, and Sir Henry Sidney.

Shown here are the multitude of ciphers found in Sonnet 122 which relate to the events of the three day tournament in May 1571. The total of accurate factual information is nothing short of amazing. De Vere may have had access to this document to jog his memory but he refers to the Earl of Worcester and the Earl of Sussex by name, not by title. The sonnet was written 30 years after these events - we know this because of the cipher group referring to executions of 1601.

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This is what I have proved -

7) The gift in the sonnet was a score table/notepad with diamond. ✓
6) The sonnet tells of a Whitehall tournament in May 1571. ✓
5) The events were May 1st (Tilt), 2nd (Tourney), 6th (Barriers). ✓
4) The gift was for organising the 3 day tournament. ✓
3) The sonnet is a sarcastic apology for giving away a tablet. ✓
2) Sonnet 122 is addressed to Elisabeth Tudor, who awarded the gift. ✓
.... and finally .... ✓
1) Edward De Vere was 'Shakespeare'. ✓
He gave the tablet to Anne Vavasour. The Queen didn't approve. ✓

The grain merchant from Stratford most certainly did not write the sonnets, create ciphers, organise jousting or receive royal gifts.

Thank you for watching, Ray Vyse.

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